revealed involvement of Pakistani infiltrators.

(b) 837.

**Video and Cable piracy in the country**

*208. SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to curb video and cable piracy in the country;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) if no steps have been taken, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (*See* below)

(c) Does not aries.

**Statement**

The Government have taken several steps to curb video piracy and piracy through cable TV in the country. Some of these steps are:—

(i) The Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the Copyright Act, 1957 were amended in 1984 to provide for enhanced and minimum punishments (both imprisonment and fine) for offences relating to provisions of these Acts.

(ii) As enforcement of the anti-video piracy laws is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned, the Ministry of I&B have written to all State Governments for enforcing the various provisions of these laws with vigour.

(iii) A Committee constituted by the Ministry of I&B on 14-2-89 to study the problems of Film Industry and making suitable recommendation to Central/State Governments for resolution of their problems, made several recommendations to combat video piracy. These recommendations were also considered in the conference of State Ministers of Information and Cinematography held in New Delhi on 16—18 April, 1990 and those concerning State Governments were accepted for adoption and implementation.

(iv) In the Conference of State Ministers of Information and Cinematography held on 16—18 April, 1990 it was recommended *inter-alia* that a small group consisting of representatives of the Central Government/State Governments would review anti-video piracy laws and would prepare a omni-bus draft Bill to deal effectively with video and infringemen of the Copyright Act 1957 and Cinematograph Act, 1952.

(v) In the budget proposals for 1990-91, release prints of feature films have been exempted from payment of excise duty. This would enable the producer/exhibitors to strike a large number of prints for simultaneous release in a number of cinema theatres which would help in combating video piracy.

(vi) India has signed the International Treaty on registration of audio-visual works which aims at *inter-alia* enhancing the legal security in such works.

(vii) The Ministry of I&B have constituted an inter-departmental Committee for studying the various aspects of the cable TV networks and antenna system in the country. Besides, the Committee referred to in (iii) above, made the following recommendations to combat piracy through cable TV:—

(i) The Indian Telegraph Act 1885 and the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933 may need to be reviewed in the light of the changes necessitated by the video technology;

(ii) All cable TV operators should be licenced and no cable TV operator should be directed to set up cable TV network in any Group Housing, Co-operative Housing Society etc. except after prior approval of the competent authority;

(ii) Cable TV operators should be required to give an undertaking that in case they show the unauthorised or pirated cassettes on their network their licences would be immediately cancelled/suspended in addition to any of the other liabilities accruing under the law.

These recommendations are being examined by the Committee constituted to study the various aspects of the cable TV network and antenna system in the country.

**Border disputes between states**

*209. SHRI BHADRESWAR BURAGOHAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the long-pending border disputes between Assam-Nagaland, Assam-Arunachal Pradesh and Assam-Meghalaya; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to settle these disputes?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMED SAYEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Government have been of the view that such disputes can be settled by the State Governments concerned through discussions and in a spirit of goodwill and mutual cooperation. The Central Government have been willing to make available their good offices to the States for this purpose.

Meanwhile, the Government of Assam have taken the disputes between them and the Governments of Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh to the Supreme Court where they are presently pending.

**Subsidies provided to J&K**

*210. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:
SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total amount that had been spent by Government for providing various subsidies to Jammu and Kashmir from April 1, 1948 till March 31, 1989;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article that appeared in 'India Today' dated April 30, 1990 to the effect that Rs. 70,000/- crores in subsidies have been provided to Jammu and Kashmir; apart from the blood of Indian soldiers;

(c) whether the National Flag and Emblem Act, 1953 is applicable to Jammu and Kashmir;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the number of instances of the violation of the above Act brought to the notice of Government during 1988-89 and 1989-90; and

(f) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMED SAYEED): (a) and (b) Information is being collected. Sacrifices made by the Indian soldiers and others, including people of Jammu & Kashmir, in defending the country's territorial integrity are well-known.

(c) The Emblem and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950 and the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 are applicable throughout the country.

(d) Does not arise.